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Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

covering the period from January 2005 to mid-2006

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Note

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I. Introduction

1. On World Refugee Day in June 2006, the High Commissioner reported that global refugee numbers are now the lowest they have been for over 25 years, and that in 2005, mass outflows of new refugees into neighbouring States were the lowest for 29 years.

2. More than 6 million refugees have been able to go home since 2002. Yet for many repatriating populations, return may be even more of a struggle than exile if the international community does not continue to nurture their reintegration and support the receiving communities. A cooking pot and a few seeds do not go far when a family returns home to rebuild its life in the midst of widespread devastation. UNHCR will continue to call on governments and development agency partners to include refugees and returnees in reconstruction strategies and thereby help ensure that return is a lasting solution.

3. One of the weightiest questions today for the international community is how to tackle the plight of millions of internally displaced persons. While the Office has helped hundreds of thousands of internally displaced individuals and families go home, tens of millions more are still living like refugees within their own borders. They need much more help than they have traditionally received, and UNHCR intends to do its share.

4. Motivated by a mutual desire for more predictable and effective response to situations of internal displacement, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) has steered concerned member agencies towards a new framework for collaborative action under the cluster leadership approach. Ironically, as if nature echoed the need for the world to unite its efforts to improve the lot of vulnerable people, two major natural disasters in the past 18 months also brought nations and agencies together in an unprecedented joint relief response. However, UNHCR's key role is where displacement is caused by conflict; and this is where the Office will more systematically take the lead on protection, camp coordination and management, and emergency shelter.

5. In other situations across the world, as migration flows grow ever more complex, there is a tendency for the general public to confuse economic migrants and asylum-seekers fleeing persecution. And so long as desperate people depart on hazardous voyages, whether by land or across the seas, UNHCR must ensure that asylum-seekers have access to proper status determination procedures and to find appropriate responses. Protection is at the core of the Office's humanitarian mandate.

II. Focus and objectives of report

6. This report provides an account of activities undertaken by UNHCR between January 2005 and mid-2006 in response to the needs of a global population of 20.8 million[1] persons of concern. It describes major developments with respect to protection, assistance and the search for durable solutions for refugees and others of concern. It also reviews partnerships and coordination within and beyond the United Nations system and provides an update on current management and oversight issues. More detailed information on regional and country activities and global priorities may be found in UNHCR's Global Report 2005 and Global Appeal 2006, and in the various reports presented to UNHCR's governance body, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, and its Standing Committee. All of these reports are available on the Office's website: http://www.unhcr.org.

III. International protection

7. While the protection environment improved in many areas in 2005-2006, UNHCR continued to face significant challenges in filling gaps in protection. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and exploitation remained pervasive problems for populations of concern globally and were often linked to restricted livelihood alternatives and sub-standard food rations. Despite dramatic drops in the number of asylum applications, people in need of international protection continued to encounter restrictive practices with regard to reception and access to asylum procedures. In some regions, there were instances of detention and *refoulement* in countries that previously had a good record of respect for refugee rights.

8. UNHCR has taken a number of steps to "operationalize protection" to ensure that it can continue to strengthen its protection capacity in the light of changing developments. These steps include systematizing dialogue on cross-cutting issues at the most senior levels of management within UNHCR, establishing a Field Reference Group on Protection Policies, developing a protection monitoring tool, and creating an innovative age, gender and diversity mainstreaming (AGDM) accountability framework.

9. At its October 2005 session, UNHCR's Executive Committee adopted two thematic Conclusions, in addition to the General Conclusion on International Protection (A/AC.96/1021, paras.20-22). One sets out the general principles upon which complementary forms of protection should be based, the other framework considerations for implementing local integration. In its General Conclusion, the Committee encouraged States, UNHCR, other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to cooperate and to redouble their efforts to implement the Agenda for Protection (A/AC.96/965/Add.1), to provide information on their follow-up activities and to explore with UNHCR the merits of a consolidated report to the Executive Committee on its implementation.

[1] See Table 1 and Chapter IV.

10. A detailed overview of developments from mid-2005 to mid-2006 is contained in UNHCR's annual Note on International Protection (A/AC.96/1024). The following paragraphs give a brief overview of challenges encountered and measures undertaken in relation to these developments, broadly following the six goals of the Agenda for Protection.

A. Strengthening implementation of the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol

11. With the accession of Afghanistan to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol, 146 States were parties to one or both of these instruments; yet there remain regions where accession is rare. UNHCR continued its efforts to promote accession, including through refugee law courses for government officials.

12. To facilitate a more harmonized interpretation of the 1951 Convention, UNHCR issued Guidelines on International Protection on the eligibility of victims of or persons at risk of trafficking, clarifying the application of the refugee criteria to individuals based on actual or feared trafficking experience and elaborating procedural standards for handling asylum claims of female and child victims of trafficking. UNHCR also made legal interventions in the courts of a number of asylum countries and at the European Court of Human Rights.

13. The reporting period witnessed further restrictions on access to and enjoyment of asylum against a backdrop of growing national concerns with security issues. In a number of asylum countries, UNHCR advocated the proper use of the exclusion clauses of the 1951 Convention as an appropriate means of dealing with individuals not deserving of international protection. Incidents of *refoulement* were reported while in some countries access to territory or asylum procedures was limited by practical measures or new legal restrictions. UNHCR intensified its advocacy on these issues, notably through training activities with border officials and the police.

14. The Office was involved in refugee status determination (RSD) in 78 countries, rendering decisions for some 60,000 people in 2005. The challenge remains to pursue a timely and properly resourced transfer of responsibility to national authorities. UNHCR expanded training and capacity building of its staff and protection partners and initiated a revision of its various protection learning programmes.

15. UNHCR's recently published Operational Protection Reference Guide provides a compendium of good practices on field-level protection in camps and settlements, covering issues ranging from the administration of justice to prevention of and response to SGBV. A Note on HIV/AIDS and the Protection of Refugees, IDPs and Other Persons of Concern has also been issued to help address a number of specific protection problems, including threats of *refoulement* based on HIV status as well as discrimination and breaches of confidentiality.

B. Protecting refugees within broader migration movements

16. The continuing loss of lives of people attempting to cross the seas in various parts of the world such as the Mediterranean, the Gulf of Aden, the coast of West Africa, and the Caribbean, demanded increased focus on the complexities of managing large-scale mixed population movements and combating smuggling and human trafficking. The relatively large numbers of maritime arrivals tested the capacities of some coastal States and, in some situations, countries of transit and destination reacted to increased migration pressures through interceptions and expulsions risking *refoulement* of refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR sought to engage governments at both regional and national levels to raise awareness of international protection needs and responsibilities, and to promote regional cooperation for comprehensive approaches to the problem.

17. As a founding member of the Global Migration Group, comprised of 10 organizations actively involved in international migration and related issues, UNHCR contributed to preparations for the 2006 General Assembly High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. Pursuant to its mandate for refugee protection, UNHCR also undertook activities to build the capacity of States to identify asylum-seekers and refugees amidst broader migration movements and to protect them in line with international standards.

18. UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) continued efforts to strengthen cooperation with regard to broader migration movements. A bilateral working group has been established to encourage closer cooperation between the two organizations in addressing the "asylum-migration nexus" in the North African region. One successful example of collaboration has been the establishment, with the support of the Italian Government, of a joint IOM/Italian Red Cross/UNHCR monitoring and screening mechanism on the Mediterranean island of Lampedusa, where 22,000 spontaneous arrivals were recorded in 2005.

19. UNHCR worked within the United Nations system, with other organizations, including IOM, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and with NGO partners, to ensure that legislation to criminalize trafficking includes measures to protect and support victims of trafficking.

C. Sharing burdens and responsibilities more equitably and building capacities to receive and protect refugees

20. In a significant example of burden and responsibility sharing, 439 Uzbeks who had fled to the Kyrgyz Republic in July 2005 were evacuated by UNHCR to Romania, where status determination and resettlement procedures were carried out in a safe environment while other countries rallied to realize protection for this group through resettlement. By early May 2006, 359 of the refugees had been resettled.

21. UNHCR's Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) consolidated and expanded its work to develop and pilot a comprehensive and sustainable capacity-building methodology with practical and long-term deliverables. Within the United Nations system, UNHCR collaborated with other entities to maximize synergies capitalizing on respective competencies, such as in reintegration activities in post-conflict situations where UNHCR is increasingly working within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to ensure that the specific needs of returnees are incorporated into national development plans. At the national level, partnerships with civil society included, in particular, local NGOs, many of which are implementing partners.

D. Addressing security-related concerns more effectively

22. Whether through armed attacks or military infiltration, the security of refugees and IDPs in many countries was threatened. Nowhere was this more daunting than in the Darfur region of Sudan and in eastern Chad. In northern Central African Republic, banditry and lawlessness prompted Chadian refugees to repatriate despite earlier intentions to integrate locally. SGBV remained prevalent in many camps. Security of staff and beneficiaries remained a concern: in Southern Sudan a staff member and a guard were killed in an attack on the UNHCR office in Yei. In Cairo, a three-month protest by Sudanese asylum-seekers beside the UNHCR office was forcibly broken up by local authorities, resulting in the death of 27 people.

23. Of particular concern was the forced military recruitment of children, in response to which UNHCR stepped up its interventions, including through joint advocacy and monitoring with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Strengthening response and preventive mechanisms to address SGBV, including domestic violence, also remained one of UNHCR's top priorities. Efforts were made to sensitize refugee and local communities, as well as relevant government officials, police, lawyers, and the judiciary on how best to address SGBV issues.

E. Redoubling the search for durable solutions

24. Large-scale voluntary repatriation movements which took place during the reporting period attested to UNHCR's invigorated focus on finding durable solutions. Unfortunately, the displacement of all too many refugees and IDPs remained protracted. Nearly 5 million refugees were living in such circumstances during the reporting period. Major populations included Afghans (1.7 million), Burundians (394,000), Congolese (DRC) (308,000), Somalis (229,000) and Sudanese (364,000).

25. Working with States to identify comprehensive approaches for specific caseloads, making complementary use of all three durable solutions, remains a major challenge. The protracted confinement of refugees to camps and closed settlements is a severe restriction of their rights. It is important, however, to acknowledge the concerns of refugee-hosting States. Countries of asylum need help to overcome numerous obstacles that prevent them from finding alternatives to closed camps. They need to be assisted and encouraged to allow refugees greater freedom of movement, access to social services and the right to earn a

living. As part of ongoing efforts to give focus to comprehensive approaches to durable solutions, the restructuring of UNHCR's Department of International Protection included the creation of a Solutions and Operations Support Section charged primarily with reviewing protracted refugee situations; the restructuring also provides an enhanced Resettlement Service.

26. Voluntary repatriation or return continued to be the durable solution which benefited the largest number of refugees and IDPs while resettlement remained a key instrument of international protection and responsibility sharing, and an important durable solution for refugees. New opportunities opened up for the pursuit of local integration. Self-reliance enhanced the protection of a number of refugees pending a durable solution and also brought benefits to local communities.

F. Meeting the protection needs of refugee women and refugee children

27. The protection of women and children of concern remained a core activity and an organizational priority for UNHCR. The Office adopted a two-pronged approach of AGDM and targeted action to empower women to realize their rights, as well as to increase children's participation and respect for their rights (see also Chapter V.H below). A rights and community-based approach underpins UNHCR's work to ensure partnership with the community through mobilizing all members and building on their capacities and resources to strengthen the protection of women and children. While the High Commissioner's Five Commitments to refugee women continued to guide prioritization, the issuance of the Secretary-General's action plan (S/2005/636) on women and peace and security implementing Security Council resolution 1325(2000) further reinforced the Office's strategic directions within a United Nations system-wide framework.

28. Various initiatives were also taken during the reporting period to enhance the protection of refugee and asylum-seeking children, including those who were unaccompanied or separated. In May 2006, in collaboration with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF and the Committee on the Rights of the Child as well as various NGOs, UNHCR released guidelines on the Formal Determination of the Best Interests of the Child, which outline the standards to follow when dealing with unaccompanied and separated children, in particular to identify a durable solution. Major concerns included forced military recruitment of children in camps, exploitation and abuse, child labour and school dropout rates, particularly of girls. Efforts were made to address these issues by sensitizing the community, reinforcing vocational training, providing psychosocial support and organizing more recreational facilities.

IV. Populations of concern

29. Table 1 at the end of this report reflects end-of-year figures for the populations of concern to UNHCR in 2005 across the world. For more detailed statistical information, please refer to UNHCR's 2005 Global Refugee Trends report published on 9 June 2006 and available at http://www.unhcr.org/statistics. All data presented should be considered provisional.

30. For the second year running, the total population of concern to UNHCR increased, from 19.5 million persons at the beginning of 2005 to 20.8 million by the end of 2005. By the end of the year, refugees[2] constituted 40 per cent of the total population of concern to UNHCR, down from 49 per cent at the beginning of 2005. IDPs were the second largest group, accounting for 32 per cent of the total number, followed by stateless persons[3] at 11 per cent.

31. Thus, while refugees still constitute the largest group of people for whom the Office is responsible under its mandate, the current trend indicates that in future, UNHCR's involvement with internally displaced populations is likely to expand, as the international community hones its approach to addressing the needs of IDPs.

32. The number of other persons of concern categorized in the table under the heading "Various" increased by 58 per cent in 2005 to over 960,000. This increase primarily reflected the newly included persons of concern from Colombia in Ecuador (250,000) and in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (an increased estimate from 26,400 to 200,000). These persons had not formally applied for asylum for various reasons, including security concerns, despite being in need of international protection.

V. Operations, durable solutions and global priorities

33. This section of the report describes and comments on key operational developments and strategic responses to ongoing challenges, notably UNHCR's global priorities. It does not attempt to elaborate on details of the different operational situations and responses, which are covered more comprehensively in the Global Report 2005 and the Global Appeal 2006.

A. New refugee outflows

34. The level of new refugee outflows in 2005 was the lowest since 1976. A total of 136,000 *prima facie* refugee arrivals were recorded in 19 asylum countries, notably Chad (32,400), Benin (25,500), Uganda (24,000), Ghana (13,600) and Yemen (13,200).

35. The ongoing conflict in the Darfur region of Sudan continued to cause particular concern during the reporting period. The steady decline in the security situation in the Chad/Darfur area included instances of military recruitment in the refugee camps in eastern Chad, which also triggered the displacement of 15,000 Chadians into west Darfur as well as tens of thousands of Chadians within Chad itself. Instability in the north of the Central African Republic continued to cause further refugee movements into Chad. In parts of Somalia, Côte d'Ivoire

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[2] Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention, in accordance with UNHCR's Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection.

[3] Persons who are not considered nationals by any country under the operation of its laws. It is estimated that there may be over 11 million stateless persons worldwide, but despite renewed efforts by UNHCR, many stateless persons have yet to be identified and statistical data remains incomplete.

and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, violence continued to drive people from their homes. In the first half of 2005, some 40,000 persons fled from Togo, but a recent verification exercise in Benin and Ghana revealed that half of the refugees had returned spontaneously or moved to other African countries.

B. Internally displaced persons

36. Under the IASC's cluster leadership initiative, UNHCR assumed the global cluster lead for conflict-induced internal displacement situations in the areas of protection, camp management/coordination and emergency shelter. Thus, while estimated numbers of IDPs worldwide amount to some 24 million, at the end of 2005, UNHCR offices reported on some 6.6 million IDPs protected and assisted by the Office in 16 countries. This represents an increase of 22 per cent from the previous year, reflecting in particular the newly reported IDP situations in Iraq (1.2 million) and in Somalia (400,000). Several countries reported a decrease in IDP numbers, including Liberia (- 261,000), the Russian Federation (-164,000) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (-126,500). No significant change, however, was recorded in Colombia[4] (over 2 million IDPs) or in Azerbaijan (almost 580,000).

37. In January 2006, UNHCR undertook its cluster leadership roles in Uganda, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and later in Somalia. In the Darfur region of Sudan, the number of IDPs recorded by UNHCR increased to 842,000. Security problems restricted access, leaving serious protection problems. In Côte d'Ivoire, access constraints have also arisen, highlighting the need to be attentive to maintaining humanitarian space. In Timor-Leste, the situation remains very volatile and the political uncertainty has given rise to continuing waves of violence and some hesitance on the part of IDPs to return. In mid-2006 in Lebanon, UNHCR began leading the protection and emergency shelter clusters during the crisis which led to the displacement of some 700,000 persons.

C. Voluntary repatriation

38. An estimated 1.1 million refugees repatriated voluntarily to their country of origin during 2005. The main returns were to Afghanistan (752,100), Liberia (70,300), Burundi (68,300), Iraq (56,200) and Angola (53,800).

39. Recent years have seen extraordinary levels of voluntary repatriation, mainly due to the return of over 4.2 million Afghans from neighbouring countries. In 2005, half a million Afghans returned home; however in 2006 there has been a decrease in the number of returns, and repatriation of the remaining 3.5 million Afghans is likely to pose different challenges. Insecurity in parts of Afghanistan and poverty amongst the resident populations will have to be addressed and policy interventions will be required to manage continuing cross-border migration. The support and solidarity of the international community has played a very important role in addressing these challenges to date and its continued engagement in

[4] The Government estimates that there are between 2.5 and 3 million IDPs in the country, of whom some 1.8 million are registered. According to non-governmental organizations, the figure may be as high as 3.3 million.

recovery support, in close consultation with the States of the region, will be equally critical in the future. The London Compact of January 2006 signals an important commitment in this respect, and further progress in security, governance and human rights will also help support return and reintegration.

40. However, UNHCR is keenly aware that the achievement of return home for large numbers of refugees or IDPs is only possible when adequate conditions of peace exist – usually brokered through a combination of determined political leadership and sustained international support. In Sri Lanka, the escalation of violence in mid-2006 has brought renewed internal displacement and the suspension of the return programme for Sri Lankan refugees from southern India.

41. New voluntary repatriation operations launched or expanded during the year included those to Southern Sudan and to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Liberia and Burundi, the Office shifted from facilitating repatriation operations to actively promoting returns once conditions were judged adequate to enable return in safety and dignity. Nevertheless, the sustainability of repatriation remains particularly vulnerable when there is neither infrastructure nor any livelihood opportunities to go back to – as is the case in Southern Sudan. It is thus paramount to have strategies and development actors involved early enough so that a recurrence of conflict and renewed flight can be mitigated.

D. Local integration

42. Local integration is a legal, economic, social and cultural process offering a durable solution for refugees which can also be beneficial to host populations. The Executive Committee adopted a Conclusion on Local Integration in October 2005 which set out a framework for facilitating local integration. Naturalization is the final step in achieving local integration. However, statistical data on naturalized refugees is only available on a limited scale, primarily because national statistics generally do not differentiate between naturalized refugees and non-refugees. Such information should be considered as indicative only. During 2005, UNHCR was informed of the following significant numbers of refugees being granted citizenship by the host country: United States (58,900 from January to September); Turkmenistan (10,000); Kyrgyzstan (3,400); Armenia (2,300); Belgium (2,300); Mexico (1,200) and Ireland (580).

E. Resettlement

43. In 2005, some 30,500 refugees were resettled with the assistance of UNHCR. The main nationalities benefiting from UNHCR-facilitated resettlement were refugees from Somalia (5,900); Liberia (4,700); Sudan (3,200); Afghanistan (3,200) and Myanmar (2,900). The largest numbers of resettlement departures were from Kenya (6,800); Thailand (2,500); Guinea (1,900); Ghana (1,800) and Egypt (1,300). During 2005, a total of 16 countries reported the admission of resettled refugees: these included the United States (53,800 during the US fiscal year and including family reunification); Australia (11,700); Canada (10,400); Sweden (1,300), Finland (770); Norway (750) and the Netherlands (420).

44. UNHCR is pursuing its efforts to expand the use of resettlement as a tool of international protection, as a durable solution, and as a burden and responsibility sharing mechanism, inter alia by further diversifying the nationalities of refugees being resettled and the number of countries receiving resettled refugees. In some cases it has used a group referral methodology. One concrete outcome of these efforts was the emergency resettlement operation for Uzbek refugees initiated in July 2005. Another encouraging example was the resettlement of a number of emergency cases in Morocco to two western European countries.

F. Prevention aad reduction of statelessness and protection of Stateless persons

45. Senegal and Romania acceded to the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons and to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, bringing the number of States Parties to these Conventions to 59 and 31 respectively. UNHCR provided advice on the drafting of the Council of Europe Convention on the Avoidance of Statelessness in relation to State Succession as well as a Resolution on legal identity and statelessness of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization. UNHCR and the Inter-Parliamentary Union launched a new Handbook on nationality and statelessness to provide guidance for parliamentarians to prevent and reduce statelessness when revising citizenship laws as well as practical examples of initiatives to do so. UNHCR continued to provide specific advice to States on the drafting and amendment of nationality laws. The Office worked with specific States to prevent new cases of statelessness arising, particularly in situations of State succession and to protect the rights of stateless persons.

46. In pursuit of its mandate to contribute to the prevention and reduction of statelessness, UNHCR has expanded its data collection mechanism with the aim of identifying stateless persons more systematically. In 2005, available data indicated an estimated 1.5 million people in 30 countries. At the end of 2005, the numbers reported in 47 countries had risen to 2.4 million, and it is expected that figures will continue to increase as new data becomes available. At the same time, the Office assisted concerned States in reducing protracted situations of statelessness by resolving the nationality status of statelessness populations on their territories.

G. Linking humanitarian assistance to longer term development

47. UNHCR continues to promote and implement the strategies outlined in its May 2003 Framework for Durable Solutions: Development Assistance for Refugees (DAR); Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (4Rs) and Development through Local Integration (DLI).

48. In 2005 the 4Rs approach was reviewed in Afghanistan, Eritrea, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka. This experience is now influencing the design, implementation and evaluation of voluntary repatriation programmes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Somalia and Southern Sudan and is being complemented by the introduction of AGDM participatory assessment in further attempts to empower refugees to play an active role in rebuilding their

lives and livelihoods. To promote livelihood strategies, UNHCR has been building networks and seeking partnerships in order to expand livelihood opportunities, notably in relation to youth employment and microcredit schemes. Nevertheless, in some situations, the slow implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction initiatives threatens the sustainability of the reintegration of those who have repatriated.

49. In the same spirit, efforts are being focused on mainstreaming a self-reliance approach in assistance programmes. In Ecuador, for example, a DAR programme has been established in areas hosting Colombian refugees pursuant to the 2004 Mexico Declaration and Plan of Action. In Africa, an evaluation of the Zambia Initiative, designed to encourage donors and development partners to contribute to the development of refugee-hosting areas in the western part of the country, was completed and will be available later in 2006. Other countries in Africa, including the United Republic of Tanzania and the southern part of Chad, as well as several eastern European countries, are also being considered as potential areas for the development of self-reliance and livelihood strategies for refugees, IDPs and returnees.

H. Global priorities and responses to operational challenges

Identifying and measuring progress on global priorities and strategic objectives

50. Standards and indicators are among the systems and tools being developed to enable UNHCR to measure progress against strategic and operational objectives and to improve its ability to report on results. The second edition of UNHCR's practical guide on using this measurement framework has been produced with the inclusion of additional indicators, notably those covering situations of return and urban refugees, and the Office will continue to build on this as a basis for future results-based reporting. The Annual Protection Report has been redesigned to better capture baseline data relating to the protection of asylum-seekers, refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons.

Registration

51. UNHCR's software registration tool "*proGres*" has now been implemented in over 120 individual sites in over 40 country operations. Work continues on mainstreaming key registration activities into field operations, including the use of biometrics; the issuance of identity documents; and the development of standardized reports to further enhance delivery of protection and durable solutions.

Refugee women, refugee children, community development and education

52. In 2005 UNHCR continued to focus on implementing the action plan to address the critical areas highlighted by the three evaluations on refugee women, refugee children and the role of the community services through a parallel approach of mainstreaming and targeted action to support discriminated groups. By the end of 2006, over 90 countries should be participating in the AGDM project. Part of the AGDM strategy is to develop an accountability framework

with a reporting mechanism for senior managers to provide clear feedback on the completion of agreed actions to create the right conditions for promoting AGDM; the prevention of and response to SGBV; gender equality; and children's rights. This will be supported by participatory research with the direct involvement of refugee and returnee girls and boys.

53. In June 2006, the Standing Committee encouraged UNHCR to enhance its partnership with child protection agencies to build common understanding and an implementation strategy for child protection in all operations.

54. Implementation of UNHCR's education policies was strengthened in 2005 through regional workshops on the application of field guidelines and strategic partnerships on education (INSPIRE) in Colombia, and on Education and a Community Approach in Senegal. The Office is encouraging the establishment of national education committees to promote greater access for refugees to quality education. Some 1,000 students continue to receive university scholarships under the Albert Einstein German Refugee Initiative (DAFI).

Nutrition

55. To counter increasing trends of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among refugee children and refugee women, the Office is working in collaboration with WFP to reduce the acute malnutrition rates to less than 10 per cent (measured by Z-score[5]). In June 2006, the Standing Committee adopted a decision encouraging UNHCR to pursue its efforts to meet acceptable standards related to the nutrition and health status of refugees and calling for the inclusion of all persons of concern to the Office in relevant national, regional and international initiatives, notably the Ending Child Hunger and Undernutrition Initiative (ECHUI).

Environmental concerns

56. Efforts to integrate environmental issues into field operations, in accordance with UNHCR's Environmental Guidelines revised in 2005, include a range of handbooks on Forestry, Livestock and Sustainable Agriculture. Repatriation operations in Africa will be helped to develop country-specific rehabilitation strategies in partnership with government authorities, NGOs, the World Conservation Union, UN-Habitat, the United Nations Environmental Programme and other concerned agencies.

HIV/AIDS

57. In the past year, UNHCR has introduced a planning mechanism to ensure that HIV is adequately considered as a cross-cutting issue in programme development, and a separate HIV unit has been created to expand HIV programmes in Africa and Asia. Since becoming a UNAIDS cosponsor, the Office has intensified its partnerships with several United Nations agencies and

[5] Z-score: a means of measuring and analyzing heights and weights in a nutrition survey.

NGOs. In March 2006, the Standing Committee adopted a decision endorsing the recommendations of the Global Task Team on Improving AIDS Coordination among Multilateral Institutions and International Donors and all the related decisions of the Programme Coordinating Board.

VI. Coordination and partnerships

58. This part of the report covers some key aspects of the Office's work in partnership with coordination bodies within the United Nations system, with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other bilateral partnerships.

A. Coordination bodies within the United Nations system

59. UNHCR is actively supporting the current initiatives towards reform of the United Nations system and improvements to the global humanitarian response capacity. These include discussions on policy and implementation notably with regard to peace and security, system-wide coherence, development, and strengthening the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC) systems. UNHCR's involvement with the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on System-wide Coherence focuses on issues such as transition from relief to development and the RC system. The Office is also engaged in the Peacebuilding Commission, whose work should play a crucial role in supporting the sustainable reintegration of returning refugees and internally displaced populations.

60. With the support, advice and encouragement of the Executive Committee, the Office has contributed to the conceptual development and practical roll-out of the inter-agency cluster leadership approach, and has accepted to undertake the lead role in protection, in camp coordination and management, and in emergency shelter for IDPs in situations of conflict-generated displacement.

61. The Office continues to participate actively in other key coordination bodies such as the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its subsidiary bodies, the High-Level Committees on Programmes (HLCP) and on Management (HLCM), as well as the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA). Together with UNAIDS cosponsors and other partners, UNHCR has continued to work to combat HIV and AIDS among refugees and other persons of concern, and to ensure the inclusion of persons of concern within host country national and regional policies and programmes. It has also worked in close partnership with the United Nations common system to implement a joint structured programme to address the issue of HIV/AIDS in the workplace. UNHCR continues to function as the Secretariat of the United Nations sub-cluster on humanitarian response and post-conflict recovery in the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) programme.

B. Bilateral partnerships

62. Bilateral collaboration is helping render UNHCR's interventions more effective in areas such as food security and nutrition (with the World Food Programme); the upholding of human rights (with the Office of the High

Commissioner for Human Rights and the newly formed Human Rights Council); advocacy in combating restrictive asylum measures in response to perceived risks of terrorism (with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime); the rights of internally displaced persons (with the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of Internally Displaced Persons) and in respect of the many challenges posed by the asylum-migration nexus (with IOM). Also of particular importance in many situations are UNHCR's partnerships with the Food and Agricultural Organization, the International Labour Organization, UNICEF, the United Nations Volunteers, and with ICRC and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

C. Non-governmental organizations

63. UNHCR's partnerships with NGOs continue to evolve towards more comprehensive collaboration and involvement in the assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation phases of operations, as well as in revising various guidelines and policies. In 2005, over 20 per cent of the Office's budget was channelled through partnerships with nearly 650 NGOs, almost 80 per cent of which were national NGOs. The bulk of the funding covered education, legal assistance/protection, health and nutrition, shelter/other infrastructure, community services and transport/logistics.

VII. Management and oversight of programmes

A. Financial management

64. Financial management in UNHCR is challenged by constantly evolving demands for assistance, notably in emergency situations; unpredictable levels of voluntary contributions; and chronic underfunding of approved budgets. When currency markets are volatile, as in 2005, the difficulties of financial planning and control are further accentuated. In response, the Office has pursued careful monitoring of projected income, expenditure and fund balances throughout the financial year. At the same time, new financial monitoring and projection tools have been developed to analyse past cost trends and project future income and expenditures as well as associated risks.

65. Financially, 2005 was the most challenging year since the inception of the Unified Budget in 2000. The gap between total funds available for the 2005 Annual Programme and the Executive Committee-approved budget was US$ 102.2 million, compared to US$ 28.9 million in 2004, and unfortunately this prevented the implementation of US$ 78 million worth of planned activities.

66. At the beginning of 2005, as a precaution against potential shortfalls in the Annual Programme, spending authority was reduced for programme budgets, and non-staff administrative costs were "capped" even further. However these initial measures were not sufficient to offset currency exchange losses. While strenuously endeavouring to preserve beneficiaries from the impact, during the last quarter of the year management again reduced spending authority for both the Field and Headquarters. Although UNHCR ended the year having to borrow

some US$ 12 million from the Working Capital and Guarantee Fund, with the carry-over of earmarked funds of US$ 9 million, the net deficit for 2005 was finally brought down to US$ 3 million.

67. The Supplementary Programme Budget was almost 50 per cent higher than in 2004 as there were many more situations requiring the creation of a supplementary programme in 2005. New and major supplementary programmes in 2005 included: emergency assistance to Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad and Darfur; the Indian Ocean tsunami emergency; the Iraq operation; repatriation and reintegration of Burundian refugees; return and reintegration of Sudanese refugees to Southern Sudan; the South Asia earthquake; and the UNHCR/MINURSO Western Sahara Confidence Building Measures operation.

68. Total income for 2005 amounted to just over US$ 1,216 million. Contributions and miscellaneous income (including a carry-over from 2004) provided US$ 843.6 million for the Annual Programme Budget and US$ 317.2 million for the Supplementary Programme Budgets. US$ 39.3 million was received from the United Nations Regular Budget and US$ 16.1 million was provided for Junior Professional Officers (JPOs). Expenditure in 2005 totalled US$ 1,141.6 million as shown in Table 2. Broken down by region and type of assistance, expenditure in 2005 was highest in Africa (some US$ 529 million), followed by CASWANAME (some US$ 165 million).

B. Oversight and audit

OIOS Audit Service

69. During the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, the UNHCR Audit Service of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) covered operations and activities with expenditure amounting to US$ 172 million. OIOS audited processes and activities in over 20 UNHCR operations in the Field as well as several units at Headquarters.

70. OIOS continues to apply a measurement system to rate the effectiveness of the application of key internal controls in audited operations. This facilitates benchmarking between country operations; provides management with assurances that activities are well or adequately administered; and assists in identifying operations where prompt corrective action is required. Since 2005, following recommendations by the United Nations Board of Auditors, all audits rated as "below average" or "deficient" are brought to the attention of the Oversight Committee where the main control failures and emerging risks are highlighted. With the assistance of an external consultancy, UNHCR has initiated a Risk Management Framework which will help develop a risk-based audit plan for UNHCR's activities starting in 2008.

Inspection and Investigation

71. In November 2005, the High Commissioner issued revised terms of reference on the role, functions and modus operandi of the Inspector General's Office (IGO), providing a new charter with the aim of strengthening provisions

for ensuring the independence of the IGO; introducing a policy of wider dissemination of inspection reports; and updating the IGO's operational policies and procedures in line with relevant recent administrative instructions from the Secretary-General. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with OIOS has also been drafted, specifically aimed at enhancing cooperation and collaboration in the conduct of investigations and inspections. The IGO has continued to increase investigation capacity through the training of 80 UNHCR staff members in the Investigation Learning Programme (ILP) in 2005.

C. Policy development and evaluation

72. A Policy Development and Evaluation Service (PDES) was established in 2006, replacing the former Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit. In addition to policy development, PDES will assume responsibility for the formulation, development and implementation of UNHCR's evaluation activities. A review of UNHCR's existing evaluation policy will take account of the Norms and Standards for Evaluation adopted by the inter-agency United Nations Evaluation Group.

D. Building performance-related accountability

73. Significant efforts have been made in the reporting period to build UNHCR's performance and accountability. In early 2006 UNHCR launched a comprehensive review of both Headquarters and Field operations under the leadership of a Director for Structural and Management Change, as well as measures to institute a system to support the development of results-based management (RBM), budgeting and reporting, and to strengthen field operations. The Office has made substantial progress in designing a software tool for the institutionalization of RBM through the Operations Management Support Software (OMSS), which will link operations plans at the country, regional and corporate strategic levels. It will be fully integrated with the PeopleSoft database and the Project Profile software so as to allow registration data to serve as the basis for programme planning.

74. Additional efforts include moves to shift the decision-making process for resource allocation closer to the point of delivery in the Field and to simplify procedures and reporting; new workforce management strategies; progress with the Management Systems Renewal Project (MSRP); measures to strengthen oversight and accountability in UNHCR; and restructuring of the Department of International Protection and the Division of Operational Support to sharpen their focus and support to field operations.

75. In June 2006, the Director for Structural and Management Change reported to the Standing Committee on developments under the change process which aimed to align UNHCR's structures, processes and workforce management with current needs and challenges. A framework plan and budget are to be presented in September 2006, including an assessment of impact on both beneficiaries and staff.

Information management

76. The Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (DIST) commenced implementation of the approved DIST Information and Communications Strategic Plan, with the aim of achieving significant cost savings by optimizing UNHCR's computing infrastructure and improving the quality of service to users.

77. Following the successful implementation at Headquarters of the financial and supply chain components of MSRP, the team commenced a progressive roll-out of the system to field locations. At the same time, design and development of the human resources (HR) management and global payroll modules was completed and the first delivery of the new HR system is anticipated in the course of 2006. The hosting arrangements for MSRP were transferred to the United Nations International Computing Centre, resulting in significant cost savings and increased service standards.

78. Field support has included the provision of assistance for the roll-out of the Project Profile registration system: over 5 million refugees are now registered in "*proGres*", enabling UNHCR to apply new registration standards, improve protection activities and enhance monitoring and reporting.

VIII. Conclusion

79. As this report has illustrated, UNHCR is committed to discharging its core mandate even more effectively and to rising to new challenges in a rapidly evolving operational environment. Its strong support for the cluster leadership approach to addressing internal displacement more predictably is but one example; the structural and management changes set in motion by the High Commissioner are another. Ultimately, it is intended to devote a larger share of UNHCR's resources to field operations and to improve the quality of life-sustaining, protection and other services provided to refugees and other persons of concern to the Office. The involvement of beneficiaries in needs identification and programme design remains essential, as does a human resources strategy which places greater emphasis on quality management and individual performance, as well as accountability. Protection will remain at the core of UNHCR's work, but also hinges on deeper partnership and teamwork with a range of actors, especially the beneficiaries themselves, and the unwavering commitment of the international community.

Table 1

Refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) protected/assisted by UNHCR, returnees (refugees and IDPs), stateless persons, and others of concern to UNHCR by country/region of asylum (end-2005)

Data are provisional and subject to change. Status as at 2 June 2006.

Region/Country/Territory[1]	Refugees[2]	Asylum-seekers[3]	Returned refugees[4]	IDPs[5]	Returned IDPs[6]	Stateless persons[7]	Various[8]	Total
Benin	30,294	1,695	-	-	-	-	-	31,989
Burkina Faso	511	784	-	-	-	-	-	1,295
Cameroon	52,042	6,766	-	-	-	-	-	58,808
Côte d'Ivoire	41,627	2,443	2	38,039	-	-	-	82,111
Gambia	7,330	602	-	-	-	-	-	7,932
Ghana	53,537	5,496	1	-	-	-	-	59,034
Guinea	63,525	3,808	3	-	-	-	-	67,336
Guinea-Bissau	7,616	166	-	-	-	-	-	7,782
Liberia	10,168	29	70,288	237,822	260,744	-	34	579,085
Mali	11,233	1,833	-	-	-	-	-	13,066
Niger	301	48	-	-	-	-	-	349
Nigeria	9,019	420	7,401	-	-	-	3,000	19,840
Senegal	20,712	2,629	-	-	-	-	-	23,341
Sierra Leone	59,165	177	210	-	-	-	-	60,352
Togo	9,287	420	3	3,000	6,000	-	-	18,710
Total West Africa	**377,167**	**27,316**	**77,908**	**278,861**	**266,744**	**-**	**3,034**	**1,031,030**
Djibouti	10,456	19	-	-	-	-	-	10,475
Eritrea	4,418	1,591	1	-	-	-	31	6,041
Ethiopia	100,817	209	147	-	-	-	-	101,173
Kenya	251,271	16,460	-	-	-	-	-	267,731
Somalia	493	98	11,952	400,000	-	-	-	412,543
Sudan	147,256	4,425	18,525	841,946	-	-	36,110	1,048,262
Uganda	257,256	1,809	24	-	-	-	-	259,089
Total East & Horn of Africa	**771,967**	**24,611**	**30,649**	**1,241,946**	**-**	**-**	**36,141**	**2,105,314**
Burundi	20,581	19,900	68,248	11,500	-	-	-	120,329
Central African Republic	24,569	1,960	74	-	-	-	-	26,603
Chad	275,412	68	1,447	-	-	-	-	276,927
Congo	66,075	3,486	346	-	-	-	-	69,907
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	204,341	138	39,050	-	-	-	-	243,529
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gabon	8,545	4,843	-	-	-	-	-	13,388
Rwanda	45,206	4,301	9,854	-	-	-	-	59,361
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Rep. of Tanzania	548,824	307	-	-	-	-	-	549,131
Total Central Africa & the Great Lakes	**1,193,553**	**35,003**	**119,019**	**11,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,359,175**
Angola	13,984	885	53,771	-	-	-	-	68,640
Botswana	3,109	47	-	-	-	-	-	3,156
Comoros	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,240	5,331	-	-	-	-	-	9,571
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,954	4,015	-	-	-	-	-	5,969
Namibia	5,307	1,073	53	-	-	-	-	6,433
South Africa	29,714	140,095	-	-	-	-	-	169,809
Swaziland	760	256	-	-	-	-	-	1,016
Zambia	155,718	146	-	-	-	-	-	155,864
Zimbabwe	13,850	118	-	-	-	-	-	13,968
Total Southern Africa	**228,637**	**151,966**	**53,824**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**434,427**
Total Africa	**2,571,424**	**238,896**	**281,400**	**1,532,307**	**266,744**	**-**	**39,175**	**4,929,946**

Region/Country/Territory[1]	Refugees[2]	Asylum-seekers[3]	Returned refugees[4]	IDPs[5]	Returned IDPs[6]	Stateless persons[7]	Various[8]	Total
Afghanistan	32	14	752,084	142,505	17,044	-	-	911,679
Algeria[9]	94,101	306	1	-	-	-	-	94,408
Bahrain	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
Egypt	88,946	11,005	-	-	-	96	-	100,047
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	716,403	140	68	-	-	-	-	716,611
Iraq	50,177	1,948	56,155	1,200,000	196,000	130,000	-	1,634,280
Israel	609	939	-	-	-	-	-	1,548
Jordan	965	16,570	-	-	-	9	-	17,544
Kazakhstan[10]	7,265	65	-	-	-	50,576	-	57,906
Kuwait	1,523	203	-	-	-	80,000	21,000	102,726
Kyrgyzstan	2,598	498	-	-	-	100,000	-	103,096
Lebanon	1,078	1,450	-	-	-	-	19	2,547
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya[11]	12,166	200	-	-	-	-	-	12,366
Mauritania	632	92	-	-	-	-	29,500	30,224
Morocco	219	1,843	-	-	-	4	-	2,066
Occupied Palestinian Territory	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Oman	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
Pakistan[12]	1,084,694	3,426	1	-	-	-	-	1,088,121
Qatar	46	28	-	-	-	-	-	74
Saudi Arabia	240,701	212	-	-	-	70,000	-	310,913
Syrian Arab Republic[13]	26,089	1,898	19	-	-	300,000	-	328,006
Tajikistan	1,018	22	40	-	-	-	-	1,080
Tunisia	87	26	-	-	-	-	-	113
Turkmenistan	11,963	2	-	-	-	-	-	11,965
United Arab Emirates	104	79	-	-	-	-	-	183
Uzbekistan	43,950	587	-	-	-	-	-	44,537
Yemen	81,937	798	6	-	-	-	-	82,741
Total CASWANAME	**2,467,310**	**42,370**	**808,377**	**1,342,505**	**213,044**	**730,685**	**50,519**	**5,654,810**
Australia	64,964	1,822	-	-	-	-	-	66,786
Bangladesh	21,098	58	-	-	-	250,000	-	271,156
Cambodia	127	68	-	-	-	-	31	226
China	301,041	84	-	-	-	-	-	301,125
Hong Kong SAR, China	1,934	1,097	-	-	-	-	-	3,031
India	139,283	303	-	-	-	-	-	139,586
Indonesia	89	59	135	-	-	-	245	528
Japan	1,941	533	-	-	-	-	-	2,474
Lao People's Dem. Rep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	33,693	10,838	-	-	-	-	61,552	106,083
Mongolia	-	2	-	-	-	581	-	583
Myanmar	-	-	92	-	-	236,495	-	236,587
Nepal	126,436	1,272	-	-	-	400,000	10,928	538,636
New Zealand	5,307	396	-	-	-	-	-	5,703
Papua New Guinea	9,999	4	-	-	-	-	-	10,003
Philippines	96	42	-	-	-	-	766	904
Republic of Korea	69	519	-	-	-	-	-	588
Singapore	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Sri Lanka	108	121	2,700	324,699	27,185	-	-	354,811
Thailand	117,053	32,163	-	-	-	-	135	149,351
Timor-Leste	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	13
Viet Nam	2,357	-	179	-	-	15,000	-	17,536
Total Asia & the Pacific	**825,599**	**49,391**	**3,106**	**324,699**	**27,185**	**902,076**	**73,658**	**2,206,714**

Region/Country/Territory[1]	Refugees[3]	Asylum-seekers[2]	Returned refugees[4]	IDPs[5]	Returned IDPs[6]	Stateless persons[7]	Various[8]	Total
Albania	56	35	-	-	-	-	-	91
Armenia	219,550	70	-	-	-	-	-	219,620
Austria	21,230	40,710	-	-	-	500	-	62,440
Azerbaijan	3,004	115	1	578,545	-	2,300	327	584,292
Belarus	725	56	-	-	-	9,983	2,414	13,178
Belgium	15,282	18,913	-	-	-	237	-	34,432
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,568	215	1,273	182,747	5,164	-	-	199,967
Bulgaria	4,413	805	-	-	-	-	-	5,218
Croatia	2,927	8	5,261	4,804	2,736	20	-	15,756
Cyprus	701	13,067	-	-	-	1	-	13,769
Czech Republic	1,802	924	-	-	-	-	-	2,726
Denmark	44,374	509	-	-	-	446	-	45,329
Estonia[14]	7	8	-	-	-	136,000	-	136,015
Finland	11,809	-	-	-	-	726	-	12,535
France	137,316	11,700	-	-	-	835	-	149,851
Georgia	2,497	8	41	234,249	398	1,289	-	238,482
Germany[15]	700,016	71,624	-	-	-	9,476	-	781,116
Greece	2,390	8,867	-	-	-	-	3,000	14,257
Hungary	8,046	684	-	-	-	49	-	8,779
Iceland	293	29	-	-	-	53	-	375
Ireland	7,113	2,414	-	-	-	-	-	9,527
Italy	20,675	-	-	-	-	886	-	21,561
Latvia[16]	11	9	-	-	-	418,638	-	418,658
Liechtenstein	150	60	-	-	-	-	-	210
Lithuania	531	55	-	-	-	8,708	-	9,294
Luxembourg	1,822	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,822
Malta	1,939	149	-	-	-	-	-	2,088
Netherlands	118,189	14,664	-	-	-	6,500	-	139,353
Norway	43,034	-	-	-	-	941	-	43,975
Poland	4,604	1,627	-	-	-	74	-	6,305
Portugal	363	-	-	-	-	-	-	363
Republic of Moldova	84	148	-	-	-	1,530	-	1,762
Romania	2,056	264	-	-	-	400	-	2,720
Russian Federation[17]	1,523	292	162	170,544	1,677	71,155	237,676	483,029
Serbia and Montenegro	148,264	33	5,828	246,391	2,482	-	85,000	487,998
Slovakia	368	2,707	-	-	-	-	-	3,075
Slovenia	251	185	-	-	-	445	-	881
Spain	5,374	-	-	-	-	18	-	5,392
Sweden	74,915	15,702	-	-	-	5,299	-	95,916
Switzerland	48,030	14,428	-	-	-	28	-	62,486
The fYR of Macedonia	1,274	723	-	-	-	2,200	123	4,320
Turkey	2,399	4,872	21	-	-	-	1,400	8,692
Ukraine[18]	2,346	1,618	1	-	-	70,077	2,809	76,851
United Kingdom	293,459	13,400	-	-	-	205	-	307,064
Total Europe	**1,965,780**	**241,897**	**12,588**	**1,417,280**	**12,457**	**748,019**	**332,749**	**4,731,570**

Region/Country/Territory[1]	Refugees[2]	Asylum-seekers[3]	Returned refugees[4]	IDPs[5]	Returned IDPs[6]	Stateless persons[7]	Various[8]	Total
Argentina	3,074	825	-	-	-	-	-	3,899
Belize	624	14	-	-	-	-	-	638
Bolivia	535	3	-	-	-	-	-	538
Brazil	3,458	195	-	-	-	91	4,000	7,744
Canada	147,171	20,552	-	-	-	-	-	167,723
Chile	806	107	-	-	-	-	-	913
Colombia	155	41	5	2,000,000	-	9	-	2,000,210
Costa Rica[19]	11,253	223	-	-	-	-	-	11,476
Cuba	706	32	1	-	-	-	-	739
Ecuador	10,063	2,489	-	-	-	-	250,000	262,552
El Salvador	49	1	-	-	-	-	-	50
Guatemala	391	3	-	-	-	-	-	394
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	22	50	-	-	-	-	-	72
Mexico	3,229	161	-	-	-	-	-	3,390
Nicaragua	227	1	44	-	-	-	-	272
Panama	1,730	433	-	-	-	6	10,265	12,434
Paraguay	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	58
Peru	848	336	3	-	-	-	-	1,187
Surname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States[20]	379,340	169,743	-	-	-	-	-	549,083
Uruguay	121	9	-	-	-	-	-	130
Venezuela (Boliv. Rep. of)	408	5,912	-	-	-	-	200,000	206,320
Total Americas	**584,260**	**201,138**	**53**	**2,000,000**	**-**	**106**	**464,265**	**3,229,822**
Various	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20
Grand Total	**8,394,373**	**773,492**	**1,105,524**	**6,616,791**	**519,430**	**2,381,886**	**968,366**	**20,751,862**

Table 1 Endnotes

The data are generally provided by Governments, based on their own definitions and methods of data collection.
A dash (-) indicates that the value is zero, not available or not applicable.

[1] UNHCR region and country or territory of asylum or residence. In the absence of government figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population in many industrialized countries, based on recent refugee arrivals and recognition of asylum-seekers. For Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, esumates are based on arrivals/recognition during the past five years whereas, for most European countries, a 10-year period has been applied. These periods reflect the different naturalization rates for refugees.
[2] Persons recognized as refugees under the 1951 UN Convention/1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention, in accordance with

the UNHCR Statute, persons granted a complementary form of protection and those granted temporary protection.

[3] Persons whose application for asylum or refugee status is pending at any stage in the procedure.
[4] Refugees who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year. Source: Country of origin and country of asylum.

[5] Persons who are displaced within their country and to whom UNHCR extends protection and/or assistance.

[6] IDPs of concern to UNHCR who have returned to their place of origin during the calendar year.
[7] The table refers mainly to de jure stateless persons (persons who are not considered as nationals by any country under the operation of its laws) but also de facto stateless persons as well as persons who have difficulties establishing their nationality. The table includes countries with reliable official statistics, as well as countries where estimates of stateless populations exist, including Bangladesh, Iraq, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic, The fYR of Macedonia and Viet Nam.
[8] Persons of concern to UNHCR not included in the previous columns.

[9] According to the Government of Algeria, there are an estimated 165,000 Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf camps.

[10] Apart from 4,932 persons officially registered as stateless, the figure includes ethnic Kazakhs with foreign citizenship who move to Kazakhstan and who may find themselves in a stateless situation for a period of time while applying for Kazakhstan citizenship.
[11] 2004 data for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (refugees and asylum-seekers).

[12] UNHCR figures for Pakistan only include Afghans living in camps who are assisted by UNHCR. According to a 2005 Government census of Afghans in Pakistan and subsequent voluntary repatriation during the year, there are an additional 1.5 million Afghans living outside camps, some of whom may be refugees. Those Afghans living outside camps receive no UNHCR assistance except access to UNHCR-facilitated voluntary repatriation.
[13] Figures are based on estimates from international NGO sources.

[14] The large majority of persons recorded as stateless have permanent residence and enjoy more rights than foreseen in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. Among those persons with undetermined citizenship, 120,431 hold permanent residence permits and 15,569 temporary residence permits.
[15] With the introduction of the new Immigration Act in 2005, the Central Aliens Register now encompasses new residence categories and simultaneously refines previous ones, allowing for a better differentiation of refugee statistics. The refugee data included in this table refer to 15 December 2005.
[16] Includes 418,440 non-citizens and 198 stateless persons. The Republic of Latvia enacted a Law on Stateless Persons on 17 February 2004, which replaced the Law on the Status of Stateless Persons in the Republic of Latvia of 18 February 1999, and which determines the legal status of persons who are not considered as citizens by the legislation of any State and whose status is not determined by the 25 April 1995 Law on the Status of those Former USSR Citizens who are not Citizens of Latvia or of Any Other State. The latter granted a transitional legal status to permanently residing persons (non-citizens) entitling them to a set of rights and obligations beyond the minimum rights prescribed by the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, and identical to those attached to the possession of nationality, with the exception of certain limited civil and political rights. Therefore, the exclusion clause provided by Article 1.2.2 (ii) of the 1954 Convention is applicable to the non-citizens of Latvia.
[17] Includes an official figure of 16,741 stateless persons who hold a temporary residence or residence permit in the Russian Federation, 14,414 de facto stateless Meskhetians in Krasnodar krai registered by IOM, and an estimated 40,000 other stateless persons.
[18] The figure of stateless persons is based on an extrapolation from the number of stateless persons registered in the 2001 census in Ukraine. It includes 6,735 stateless persons officially registered with the Ukrainian Ministry of Interior and 6,500 Formerly Deported Persons.

[19] 2004 data for Costa Rica (asylum-seekers).
[20] UNHCR's method of estimating the refugee population in the United States is currently under review due to newly available information. As a result, the estimated refugee population in the country may increase significantly as of 2006.

Table 2

UNHCR expenditure in 2005 by regional bureau and type of assistance activity

(All sources of funds - in thousands of US Dollars)

Region/ Country/Territory	Type of Assistance					Support		
	Emergency Assistance	Care and Maintenance	Voluntary Repatriation	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Programme Support	Management & Administration	Total
1. West Africa								
Benin	158.9			409.3	-	1,303.6	-	1,911.8
Cameroon	-	185.8	38.8	566.3	-	571.1	-	2,317.9
Côte d'Ivoire	61.9	5,908.7	2,534.5	471.4	-	2,966.2	-	10,942.7
Gambia	-	23.9	-	281.0	-	343.2	-	648.2
Ghana	152.6	2,750.6	526.6	1,944.9	-	3,069.6	-	8,446.2
Guinea	-	11,205.7	3,084.2	982.9	-	3,081.2	-	18,404.0
Liberia	-	891.2	39,076.1	235.5	-	5,805.8	-	46,041.6
Nigeria	-	408.9	1,104.3	589.5	-	711.0	-	2,843.8
Senegal	-	-	-	722.0	-	1,130.7	-	1,852.7
Sierra Leone	-	4,828.9	13,858.4	461.0	-	3,135.8	-	22,112.1
Regional Activities	2,076.3	98.1	153.6	2,675.5	137.4	-	-	5,141.8
subtotal (1)	**2,492.7**	**26,530.8**	**60,560.4**	**9,457.3**	**137.4**	**21,384.2**	**-**	**120,562.8**
2. East and Horn of Africa								
Djibouti	-	1,587.1	966.8	-	-	942.8	-	3,536.7
Eritrea	-	1,400.4	7,480.4	-	-	1,291.1	-	10,371.9
Ethiopia	-	7,139.2	3,560.0	2,759.6	-	2,570.6	-	16,029.4
Kenya (incl. Regional Support Hub)	-	22,412.9	5,079.2	-	68.4	7,803.3	-	35,364.8
Somalia	1,301.8	156.0	5,789.7	-	-	587.0	-	7,833.5
Sudan	-	3,942.6	45,109.3	7,346.1	78.6	5,959.1	-	62,842.9
Uganda	985.6	379.9	4,898.1	9,543.0	-	2,477.8	-	18,284.4
subtotal (2)	**2,288.4**	**37,158.3**	**73,883.5**	**19,648.7**	**142.0**	**21,386.7**	**-**	**154,265.6**
3. Central Africa and the Great Lakes								
Burundi	-	1,710.4	32,346.1	-	82.1	3,677.8	-	37,736.4
Central African Republic	-	992.5	946.0	677.4	-	1,033.4	-	3,305.3
Chad	3,543.8	54,750.6	153.8	2,334.8	-	11,210.2	-	72,035.2
Congo (Republic of)	-	3,953.3	1,939.8	707.5	-	1,581.4	-	8,182.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	1,508.4	22,112.1	3,826.3	-	4,833.6	-	32,176.6
Gabon	-	1,779.2	228.9	-	-	925.5	-	2,933.6
Rwanda	-	4,344.7	1,880.9	-	-	1,225.8	-	7,449.4
United Republic of Tanzania	-	13,772.6	13,358.4	-	-	2,316.6	-	29,487.6
Regional Activities	-	8,081.9	-	481.0	86.9	-	-	8,649.8
subtotal (3)	**3,543.8**	**90,713.6**	**72,975.0**	**8,377.0**	**169.0**	**26,804.5**	**-**	**202,385.9**
4. Southern Africa								
Angola	-	-	17,998.7	544.3	-	3,359.9	-	21,903.9
Botswana	-	1,507.3	-	-	-	497.3	-	2,004.6
Malawi	-	1,847.5	95.6	26.9	-	516.8	-	2,487.8
Mozambique	-	-	-	1,948.2	-	462.0	-	2,411.2
Namibia	-	2,209.4	64.8	-	-	725.1	-	3,099.1
South Africa	-	499.7	194.8	-	-	2,386.9	-	3,081.4
Zambia	-	2,934.3	4,275.2	3,326.3	-	2,648.1	-	13,183.9
Zimbabwe	-	952.0	-	543.0	-	404.0	-	1,759.0
Regional Activities	224.2	286.2	-	2,276.7	71.5	-	-	2,958.6
subtotal (4)	**224.2**	**10,246.4**	**21,629.9**	**8,665.4**	**71.5**	**10,939.1**	**-**	**51,927.5**
SUBTOTAL AFRICA (1-4)	**8,548.1**	**164,639.1**	**228,915.8**	**46,148.4**	**519.9**	**80,197.5**	**-**	**528,989.8**
5. Central Asia, South West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East - CASWANAME								
Afghanistan	-	186.7	51,078.0	-	-	5,091.5	-	56,356.2
Algeria	-	4,063.7	-	-	-	498.5	-	4,562.2
Egypt	-	548.9	54.3	2,406.0	60.3	1,172.8	-	4,242.3
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	397.9	8,073.0	2,941.4	-	2,461.8	-	13,894.1
Iraq	-	274.1	21,625.4	-	-	1,528.1	-	23,427.6
Israel	-	101.4	-	-	-	15.5	-	116.9
Jordan	-	1,084.1	2,584.9	-	-	816.4	-	4,485.4
Kazakhstan	-	833.3	2.0	-	-	493.1	-	1,328.4
Kyrgyzstan	982.4	541.2	-	163.8	-	525.4	-	2,212.8
Lebanon	-	1,464.7	300.5	-	64.2	1,232.5	-	3,062.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	399.0	3.5	-	-	361.9	-	728.4
Mauritania	-	250.5	-	-	-	316.7	-	610.2
Morocco	-	184.2	-	-	-	302.3	-	486.5
Pakistan	10,458.1	10,970.1	9,281.3	-	-	2,791.6	-	33,501.1
Saudi Arabia	-	520.7	-	-	-	1,332.9	-	1,853.6
Syrian Arab Republic	-	1,103.2	213.0	-	26.8	499.4	-	1,828.4
Tajikistan	-	279.0	410.0	-	-	563.0	-	1,252.0
Tunisia	-	131.0	-	-	-	134.0	-	265.0
Turkmenistan	-	308.9	-	214.8	-	368.3	-	897.0
Uzbekistan	48.4	574.5	-	-	-	591.9	-	1,214.8
Western Sahara Operation (Conf Bid Measures)	-	389.0	-	-	-	122.8	-	510.8
Yemen	-	3,821.0	28.9	-	-	643.7	-	4,493.6
Regional Activities		270.0	1,389.3	216.5				1,875.8
subtotal (5)	**11,488.9**	**28,427.7**	**94,988.1**	**5,971.5**	**171.3**	**22,211.2**	**-**	**163,157.7**

Region/ Country/Territory	Type of Assistance					Support		
	Emergency Assistance	Care and Maintenance	Voluntary Repatriation	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Programme Support	Management & Administration	Total
6. Asia and the Pacific								
Australia and New Zealand	-	261.4	-	-	-	744.5	-	1,005.9
Bangladesh	-	1,342.6	929.6	-	-	605.6	-	2,877.8
Cambodia	-	765.3	398.5	-	-	350.6	-	1,514.4
China	-	1,844.0	-	1,514.2	-	439.8	-	3,798.0
India	-	2,214.4	133.9	-	-	983.2	-	3,331.5
Indonesia	19,617.4	846.9	-	2,126.1	-	1,481.8	-	24,072.2
Japan	-	143.0	-	338.0	-	1,961.1	-	2,442.1
Malaysia	-	1,556.8	-	-	-	1,153.7	-	2,710.5
Mongolia	-	153.1	-	-	-	41.6	-	194.7
Myanmar	-	-	3,365.6	-	-	975.4	-	4,341.0
Nepal	-	6,598.4	-	-	2.6	813.9	-	7,414.9
Papua New Guinea	-	-	301.6	154.5	-	-	-	456.1
Philippines	-	53.2	-	72.8	-	63.5	-	189.5
Republic of Korea	-	23.5	-	-	-	491.1	-	514.6
Singapore	-	52.6	-	-	-	-	-	52.6
Sri Lanka	9,256.9	107.7	2,782.7	3,873.1	-	1,749.4	-	17,769.8
Thailand	-	7,136.9	-	-	-	1,715.1	-	8,852.0
Timor-Leste	-	189.1	-	-	-	333.7	-	522.8
Viet Nam	-	-	-	238.7	-	250.8	-	489.5
Regional Activities	-	54.7	-	48.8	-	-	-	103.5
subtotal (6)	**28,874.3**	**23,343.6**	**7,911.9**	**8,366.2**	**2.6**	**14,154.8**	**-**	**82,653.4**
7. Europe								
Albania	-	457.8	-	693.8	-	803.6	-	1,955.2
Armenia	-	-	-	1,301.2	-	546.1	-	1,847.3
Austria	-	-	-	726.3	-	524.5	-	1,250.8
Azerbaijan	-	1,577.0	-	1,107.9	-	797.0	-	3,481.9
Belarus	-	166.0	-	495.4	-	252.0	-	913.4
Belgium	-	-	-	512.6	-	2,365.6	-	2,878.2
Bosnia and Herzegovena	-	5,480.5	2,772.8	-	-	2,385.3	-	10,638.6
Bulgaria	-	159.6	-	393.8	-	445.0	-	1,028.4
Croatia	-	824.7	2,218.5	287.3	-	1,256.0	-	4,586.5
Cyprus	-	80.1	-	155.8	-	392.6	-	628.5
Czech Republic	-	-	-	447.3	-	424.3	-	871.6
France	-	-	-	1,657.5	-	882.5	-	2,540.0
Georgia	-	1,110.0	-	2,468.2	-	1,044.3	-	4,622.5
Germany	-	-	62.6	1,037.1	-	825.7	-	1,925.4
Greece	-	-	-	621.6	-	807.5	-	1,429.1
Hungary	-	421.2	-	652.6	-	973.2	-	2,047.0
Ireland	-	-	-	139.5	-	399.6	-	539.1
Italy	-	-	-	829.8	-	1,075.5	-	1,905.3
Malta	-	-	-	35.2	-	-	-	35.2
Poland	-	-	-	269.4	-	534.7	-	804.1
Portugal	-	-	-	58.1	-	-	-	58.1
Republic of Moldova	-	35.7	-	302.0	-	293.4	-	631.1
Romania	784.9	207.5	-	429.2	-	513.8	-	1,935.4
Russian Federation	-	2,962.4	-	10,373.7	-	1,668.0	-	15,004.1
Serbia and Montenegro	-	18,238.8	1,282.8	1,397.8	-	1,792.3	-	22,711.7
Slovakia	-	-	-	216.9	-	496.2	-	713.1
Slovenia	-	50.6	-	224.8	-	237.5	-	512.9
Spain	-	-	-	676.4	-	585.0	-	1,261.4
Sweden	-	-	-	820.0	-	1,084.9	-	1,904.9
Switzerland	-	-	-	350.1	-	385.1	-	735.2
The former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	457.1	2,082.2	36.0	-	-	901.4	-	3,476.7
Turkey	-	-	619.2	4,050.9	-	3,329.5	-	7,999.6
Ukraine	-	260.9	-	1,567.7	-	932.6	-	2,761.2
United Kingdom	-	-	36.4	289.0	-	1,591.4	-	1,916.8
Regional Activities	-	263.6	-	518.0	-	-	-	781.8
subtotal (7)	**1,242.0**	**34,408.8**	**7,028.3**	**35,104.9**	**-**	**30,548.1**	**-**	**108,330.1**

Region/ Country/Territory	Type of Assistance					Support		Total
	Emergency Assistance	Care and Maintenance	Voluntary Repatriation	Local Settlement	Resettlement	Programme Support	Management & Administration	
8. The Americas								
Office of UNHCR in New York						2,509.5		**2,509.5**
Argentina	-	-	-	91.8	-	746.9	-	**838.7**
Brazil	-	170.1	-	760.2	586.9	330.5	-	**1,847.7**
Canada	-	-	-	661.8	-	665.8	-	**1,327.6**
Colombia	-	-	-	7,359.0	-	1,365.7	-	**8,724.7**
Costa Rica	-	-	-	709.3	-	665.1	-	**1,374.4**
Cuba	-	268.9	46.8	-	-	-	-	**315.7**
Ecuador	-	-	-	2,562.7	-	816.8	-	**3,379.5**
Mexico	-	-	-	729.2	-	878.1	-	**1,607.3**
Panama	-	27.8	-	393.6	-	424.4	-	**845.8**
United States	-	-	-	1,925.6	-	1,371.1	-	**3,296.7**
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	-	486.4	-	-	-	1,232.1	-	**1,718.5**
Regional Activties	-	-	-	3,360.6	258.8	-	-	**3,619.4**
subtotal (8)	**-**	**953.2**	**46.8**	**18,553.8**	**845.7**	**11,006.0**	**-**	**31,406.5**
9. Global Programmes	1,941.7	10,577.8	47.0	10,069.6	3,030.9	35,708.2	-	**61,375.3**
SUBTOTAL FIELD (1 - 9)	**52,097.0**	**262,550.2**	**340,935.9**	**123,915.4**	**4,569.4**	**193,823.8**	**-**	**977,891.7**
10. Headquarters								
Programme support						69,451.5		**69,451.5**
Management and administration								-
- Annual Budget fund							47,040.1	**47,040.1**
- Regular budget fund							38,534.0	**38,534.0**
subtotal (10)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69,451.5**	**85,574.1**	**155,025.6**
11. Junior Professional Officers							**8,715.0**	**8,715.0**
TOTAL UNHCR (1 - 11)	**52,097.0**	**262,550.2**	**340,935.9**	**123,915.4**	**4,569.4**	**263,275.3**	**94,289.1**	**1,141,632.3**